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MONDAY, JULY 9, 1855.

DEATH OF A CONVICT IN THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY AT JEFFERSONVILLE.—A man 73 years of age died on Friday night last, of an affection of the heart, having performed, on the day previous to his death, his allotted task in apparent good health. He leaves a property valued at \$100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of \$25! The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water and beef's head broth.

Many anecdotes are related of this old scamp, which go to mark him as one of the oddities of his species. At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him of the charge for a fee of \$500. To this the old man replied, that, "if convicted, the sentence would only be for two years, and he didn't think he could make his expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars a year out of the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much any how!"

This institution of our neighbor's is in a flourishing condition, employing at the present time about two hundred and seventy "operatives."

BEAUTIFUL.—These nights, and the scenery in our streets. But the most beautiful sight in this vicinity, to our mind, is that from Water street. The river, in its majesty, just visible—the glancing of the sunbeams on the waves of the passing steamer—the steamer's lights—the lights from a hundred flats above the city—the outline of Corn Island and Tow Head, and a dozen other objects—all combine to make a beautiful view.—*Democrat.*

What a very striking description of night scenery this is! Just think of it a moment—the river barely visible in the darkness—the glancing of the sunbeams on the waves of the passing steamer—the steamer's lights—the lights from a hundred flats above the city! We suppose the lights of the steamer and the lights of the hundred flats above the city were necessary to enable the persons on board to have a good view of the glancing sunbeams! Our neighbor of the Democrat should turn his attention to painting panoramas.

FINE VEGETABLES.—On Saturday we received from the horticultural exhibition some very remarkable specimens of white Astrachan apples raised by Geo. Heinsohn, cymbins by J. Thatcher, turnips and beets by Geo. Hikes, and pure Neshanone potatoes by Godfrey Stiltz. All of these specimens are among the largest ever raised in our vicinity. Mr. Hikes used guano in raising his turnips, beets, and other vegetables. He put the guano in trenches, and for the sake of the experiment, planted the rows of vegetables at right angles with the trenches, so that a portion of them came in contact with the guano while the rest did not; and the former were in every instance double the size of the latter—a very conclusive experiment certainly.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The Memphis Whig states that the steamer Knoxville, running in the Tennessee river and Memphis trade, took fire Tuesday night last in the Tennessee river, one hundred and twenty-five miles from Paducah. She was on her downward trip. The boat and a large and valuable cargo were totally destroyed.

A man named Henry Warst was fined last week by the mayor of New Albany for offering two city officers a mug of beer. He took an appeal to the common pleas court, and the jury acquitted him—deciding that it was no violation of the Indiana prohibitory law to offer a glass of beer to a friend.

ANOTHER PRISONER ARRESTED.—Samuel Bryant, alias McCauley, who broke from the jail in this city some weeks ago with other prisoners, was arrested at Cincinnati on Friday and has been brought back. He is charged with burglary.

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.—The details of the news brought by the steamship Hermann, though not very important, will nevertheless be found highly interesting, especially that portion relating to the fleet in the Baltic.

The river continues to recede slowly. Last evening there were 5 feet 8 inches water in canal. The weather is clear and warm.

At St. Louis, on Thursday, the Mississippi was falling rapidly. Its upper tributaries were all on the decline. Five feet in the Missouri; four and a half in the Illinois; nine feet on the bars to Cairo. The weather warm and cloudy, with a prospect for rain.

The Nashville Whig, of Saturday, says of the Cumberland river:

The river was swelling yesterday at a tolerable rate, with 34 feet water on the shoals. Rain fell during most of the day, and it is believed that there have been heavy rains above. River men are most sanguine of a good tide in a day or two.

The following lines were written on the portrait of Miss L. A. M. G., painted by Mr. Garrett, a distinguished young artist of Memphis:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE PICTURE.

Yes, these are her own lineaments. Her dear And lovely image glows before me now As perfect as the angel of my dreams E'er painted it upon the shadowy air Of the calm twilight hour. I never thought The painter's fiery heart and skillful hand Could, e'en in inspiration's wildest hour, Work such a strange, bewitching miracle. It is as if some kindly Spirit held A magic mirror between me and her, Reflecting her own self, her living self, In all her angel-beauty to my eyes.

With fire from heaven the ancient Titan touched A marble statue sculptured by the skill Of mortal hand, and it became a thing Of life and beauty, joy and love. And thus This pictured image, lighted by a flame From the deep heaven of fancy, seems to come Forth from the canvas, a bright thing of life. Oft as I sit and gaze on its serene And gentle face, the dark eyes seem to wake And look with high intelligence in mine; The warm blood flushes on the tender cheek Like early sunrise on a snow-white cloud; The red lips part, and words of gentleness, Soft as the minstrelsy of twilight winds Among the opening flowers of spring-time, fall Upon my listening ear; a little hand Rests in my own; and the companionship Of dear and by-gone eyes is mine once more.

And thou, the dear and gentle prototype Of all this imagined loveliness, thou bright Reality from which these life-like tints Were breathed on lifeless canvas, thou beloved Earth-angel in whose living face sweet thoughts (As ne'er in pictured features) come and go Like swift cloud-shadows on a tranquil lake, Thou art to me a treasure of the heart, A joy, a hope, a memory, and a love. I dearly prize thy image, face, and yet I needed not thy painted lineaments, The bright, unreal semblance of thyself, To keep thee fresh within my soul, for thou Art deeply mirrored in the crystal fount Of beauty in my breast. Forever there I gaze and see thy face. Although my time With thee has been but brief, there are some hours, Which pass not with the falling of the sands That count them. They forevermore remain A portion of our lives, bright isles of flowers In the wide sea of our eternity. I ne'er may press thy hand again in mine And call thee dear young daughter of my heart, Yet we perchance shall sometimes meet within The land of dreams where our two souls will make Their own blest landscapes. There our lofty thoughts Will be our stars—our rushing ones our streams—Our musical and glad ones our birds—Our lovely ones our flowers—our fiery ones Our meteors and our lightnings—and our bright And beautiful and holy ones our heaven.

G. D. P.

The city is getting moral. We were at the jail yesterday about 3 o'clock, and there had not been a single arrest made since Saturday morning.

NEWS ITEMS.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans. Twenty cases, some of which proved fatal, have been reported. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says there are not five hundred persons in the city liable to take the disease, and infers that it cannot become epidemic.

The Zanesville Courier says a fire broke out at Steubenville on Wednesday night in the back shop of a furniture manufactory, on the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and destroyed the entire block of buildings on the corner. Among the sufferers are Mrs. Blackburn, confectioner, whose loss is about \$6,000; Mr. Donaldson, furniture dealer, \$3,000; Wm. Nash, merchant, \$60,000. There was but little insurance on the property. It is the largest fire with which Steubenville has ever been visited.

A shocking affair occurred yesterday at the corner of Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets. A father and son, named Glass, were amusing themselves by firing at a mark in the yard, with a shot gun. While the son was in the act of capping the gun the weapon went off, and the shot took effect in the head of his sister, a girl of eighteen years of age. The girl was still alive this morning, but her recovery is deemed hopeless.—*Phil. Bulletin*, July 5.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK, July 7.

The deaths during the past week were 547, being an increase of 206 over the last week.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.

An arrival from Salt Lake reports the Indians on the route as being very quiet. The accounts from other portions of the plains state that they are peaceably inclined.

CINCINNATI, July 7.

There was a convention held at Mt. Pleasant in this county to-day, to nominate delegates to the State convention at Columbus on next Friday. It was resolved that as delegates had already been appointed it was inexpedient to nominate at this time. It was also resolved that S. P. Chase is not the choice of Hamilton county for Governor.

We continue to receive the most glowing accounts from all sections with reference to the crops. The weather is very favorable, and another week will complete the wheat harvest.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The deaths during the week are 283, being an increase of 96 over the last week. The annual commencement of the Philadelphia Medical College took place to-day. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon a graduating class of nineteen. The exercises were very interesting.

CLEVELAND, July 7.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, hence for Ogdensburg, blew up near Ashtabula yesterday. Two engineers were badly scalded—one is thought fatally. Two deck hands were drowned. The passengers are uninjured.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—One Man Killed and Two Injured.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a four-story brick building at No. 85 Pearl street, near Vine, owned by Chas. Urban, safe manufacturer, fell with a tremendous crash, killing Frederick Klineham and injuring John Kolp and Wm. River, Germans, who were engaged in tearing it down.

The work of removing the old wall was commenced one week ago, and in doing so, a large amount of old mortar and pieces of brick accumulated on the third and fourth story floors, the weight of which caused the shoars to give way, and no doubt the building to fall.

Cin. Gazette.

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.

The Hermann left Southampton on the afternoon of the 20th of June, and brings London papers of that day.

Before Sebastopol, June 5.—The cholera has sensibly diminished in the camps before Sebastopol, but it has attacked the Guards and the 31st regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries as well as the followers of the army in that town.

I am grieved to say that it has fallen heavily on the Sardinian contingent, and that Gen. La Marmora is in great anxiety about it. I am rendering him all the assistance in my power.

RAGLAN.

Death of Gen. Alessandro della Marmora.—The Turin correspondent of the London Times, writing June 12, says:

The Sardinian Government received a telegraphic dispatch last night from Gen. Alphonso della Marmora, General Commanding-in-chief of the Sardinian expedition, conveying the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Alessandro della Marmora, commanding the second division.

The Rumor of a Great Battle.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing June 18, 6 P. M., says:

Two dispatches were received yesterday. One of them states the loss of the French in the combat of the 7th to be 600 killed and 2,000 wounded; and that sustained by the Russians is estimated by Gen. Pelissier at three times that amount.

The Condition of Sebastopol.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes, June 12th, that the official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg at the beginning of this month no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The south side of the town has suffered very considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeared to the Russians by so many recollections, has ceased to exist.

The northern portion of the town has by no means suffered so much, but yet there is hardly a house there the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenade, shell, ball, or rocket, or the window panes and frames of which have not been destroyed by fragments of exploding shells. The inhabitants of Sebastopol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to occupy their houses, even though battered.

In the shops and warehouses traffic is represented as being kept up with but little diminution; even the hotels were not shut. The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in those parts is the new boulevard in the neighborhood of Kasarski's monument, from which there is a fine view, on the one side, of the surrounding mountains, with the allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications; on the other side, over the sea, with the allied fleets keeping ward and watch over the Crimea.

On the northern side steamers and boats are seen all day and all night plying to and from the Catharine harbor, laden with gabions, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and matériel d'artillerie of all sorts; while on the landing places, stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillery materials are piled up.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

OFF CRONSTADT, June 9.

A Reconnaissance of Cronstadt.—At noon today the Merlin, carrying the French Admiral Pénard and several French and English captains, proceeded to reconnoitre Cronstadt. They were attended by the Dragon, Firefly, and corvette D'Assas. Going first along the north side of the island they approached within 4,000 yards of the blockships lying in the open water between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

They consisted of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, moored in a line along the three fathom bank, with their broadsides bearing upon the northern passage. Inside these, 14 steam gun-boats lay at anchor, and under the wall of Man-of-War harbor, anchored in three lines, were 24 row gunboats. When the Merlin went in so close two of the steam gunboats came out, and one fired a heavy shot at her, but it fell short.

In the Man-of-War harbor were 17 line-of-battle ships, four of them fully rigged, and the others in progress. Between this harbor and Fort Kronslot were 10 steamers of various sizes, some of them screws, and between Kronslot and Fort Menshikoff two three-deckers are moored bow to bow with their broadsides commanding the only entrance. The island seems full of soldiers, far, besides those quartered in the town and batteries, three large camps were formed on the outside, two on the north and the other on the south side.

Immense new earthworks have been erected this spring; a complete chain of them runs from the Governor's house across the island to the old Kessell Battery, dividing it into halves, one fortified, the other without a gun upon it. Just as the Merlin was returning, and when going about seven knots an hour, a severe shock was felt, as if she had struck upon a sunken pile. It made the ship quiver from stem to stern.

The engines were instantly stopped and reversed, but before she had stern way upon her, another blow ten times more severe than the first, struck her on the starboard bow, just before the paddle-wheel, sensibly lifting her over to port, and making her masts bend and shake as if they would topple down.

The Firefly was immediately in the Merlin's wake, and before she could stop, she ran to starboard of the Merlin, and partly turned round, when a tremendous explosion took place under her bows, causing her to stagger, and proving very plainly that they were over a nest of Professor Jacobi's infernal machines, the existence of which is now beyond a doubt, and also that they are not such very formidable affairs, after all.

They then proceeded carefully until they got into deep water without meeting with any more, and then reconnoitred the South side, getting so near the shore as to witness a sort of review of the Russian horse artillery, and afterward returned to the fleet. A diver was immediately sent down to examine the Firefly, and not the slightest injury could be detected, but inside the ship almost every bit of crockeryware was broken, and the bulkheads thrown down or displaced.

On examining the Merlin, it was found that eight sheets of her copper were blown off, and the side appeared charred. All the inside fittings of the engineers' bath room, mess room, and store room were completely demolished. An iron tank which was bolted to the ship's side, and contained 13 cwt. of tallow, was knocked a distance of four feet. Shot were shaken out of the racks, and almost everything moveable in the ship was displaced.

It is supposed that these machines have been laid down since Admiral Dundas reconnoitred the place, for, after he returned, two steamers

came from the harbor and were busily employed for some time.

If the information I have received is correct, which I believe it will prove to be, all ideas of attacking either Sweaborg or Cronstadt are abandoned. At the former, the Russians, since last year, have erected no less than 14 additional batteries, some of them mounting as many as 50 guns. The defenses of the latter have been considerably strengthened, and both are deemed unassailable by naval forces.

The ports of Revel and Riga are of great importance to the enemy, and to wrest them from him would be a step in the right direction, and would show that the most magnificent and powerful fleet which has ever been congregated on the waters had performed some of the important objects of its mission.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Wood confirmed the murder of the crew of the Cossack's cutter when landing some Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce. He stated that dispatches had been received from Admiral Dundas containing full particulars of the occurrence. Some time since her Majesty's ship Cossack took and destroyed some coasting vessels off Hango, and carried off as prisoners the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor. Admiral Dundas wishing not to visit with unnecessary severity the trade of the country so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburg were interrupted, directed that the Cossack should put back to Hango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, together with four others who requested to be put ashore at that place. The Cossack accordingly returned for that purpose. A cutter was sent ashore from the ship under the command of Lieut. Geneste, and a flag of truce was displayed half an hour before reaching the jetty.

The officers and prisoners had barely landed when about 300 or 400 Russians came down upon them, and although explanations of their visit was made both in English and Finnish the Russian soldiers said that they did not care for the flag of truce, but that they would show how the Russians could fight. About 100 Russian soldiers then immediately fired upon the officers and the Finnish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired into the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, dragged one wounded man out and bayoneted him on the jetty, and retired, leaving five bodies for dead in the boat. One man only was picked up alive by a gig from the Cossack, which was sent to ascertain the cause of the cutter's delay, and from whom these particulars were gained.

Report of the Roebuck Committee.—In the House of Commons, on the night of June 18th, Mr. Roebuck brought up the report of the army-before-Sebastopol committee, which, after being read, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The document fills more than eight columns of the London Times. The committee sum up their report as follows:

"Your committee have now adverted to the chief points contained in the replies to above 21,000 questions, and in noticing these various subjects they have divided them under distinct heads, in order fairly to apportion the responsibility."

"Your committee report that the sufferings of the army resulted mainly from the circumstances under which the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken and executed. The administration which ordered the expedition had no adequate information as to the amount of the forces in the Crimea. [Hear, hear.] They were not acquainted with the strength of the fortresses to be attacked, or with the resources of the country to be invaded. They hoped and expected the expedition to be immediately successful, and, as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no provision for a winter campaign. [Hear, hear.]

"The patience and fortitude of this army demand the admiration and gratitude of the nation on whose behalf they have fought, bled, and suffered. Their heroic valor, and equally heroic patience under sufferings and privations, have given them claims upon their country which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged. (Cheers.)

"Your committee will now close their report with a hope that every British army may in future display the valor which this noble army has displayed, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings as are recorded in these pages." (Loud cheers.)

The great debate on Administrative Reform was wound up by Lord Palmerston's accepting the amendment of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and thus carrying the House with him in opposition to Mr. Layard. Having thus obtained the aid of the Opposition to defeat Mr. Layard and his followers, Lord Palmerston, with admirable dexterity, turned the tables upon his allies, and, by the aid of those they had just contrived to overthrow, compelled Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and his friends to give up his amendment at the very time when success seemed completely within their grasp.

France.—The rumored illness of the Emperor Louis Napoleon appears to be exaggerated. The Monitor announces that he passed the afternoon of June 17th in giving audience to foreign commissioners sent to the Exhibition, and other personages presented by their respective Ambassadors.

A letter dated Sunday evening, the 7th, says: "It is beyond doubt that the Emperor is indisposed, but to what extent it is difficult to say, as of course, should his illness be serious, the truth would not be allowed to transpire. He has been bed at least once this morning; some people say twice. He is in bed, and has suffered from very violent cholera. This I know for certain. An uneasy feeling in the head is spoken of—but of this I can say nothing on good authority. The Emperor, it is said, passed the whole of the night by his bedside. His Majesty was bled by Dr. Conneau, after consultation."

Spain.—Madrid, June 14.—Mr. Dodge yesterday had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was most cordial, and the American Minister declared that his Government was desirous of preserving friendly relations with that of Spain, and that he should act in that spirit.

Italy.—At Cagliari, Italy, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt on the 11th June.

The Cholera.—Turin, June 11.—Cholera is on the increase at Venice, and no doubt, if the excessive heat we have experienced here for the last few days is general, we shall soon hear of cholera appearing in other parts of the country also. At Venice, on the 7th, there were 26 new cases and 10 deaths; on the 8th, 24 new cases and 11 deaths. In all there have been 411 cases.

Egypt.—Alexandria, June 7.—Cholera has appeared in Cairo, and already numbers four hundred amongst its victims; the disease is chiefly confined to natives.

Arrests of Englishmen in Prussia.—A letter from Berlin states that, in addition to the secretary of the English consul at Cologne, five

other persons have been arrested in Prussia for enrolling men for the English foreign legion, and that very severe proceedings have been commenced against them.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, June 19.

A very satisfactory piece of experience has just been obtained by the fleet before Cronstadt. Last year there was a great talk of infernal machines having been laid down, which were to blow up our ships when they passed over them, but it seems that the machines and their value have exploded at the same time. Three of them have blown up under the British steamer Merlin, while she was reconnoitering before the place, and, although they made a great commotion, they did no harm to the vessel beyond some displacement of her copper sheathing.

From other parts of Europe there is nothing new. The distrust of Austria is more intense than ever.

In Spain the efforts to get up a Carlist revolution appear to have been effectually checked, and the government seems to be gaining strength but only at the cost of constant vigilance. Everything is still seen to hang so entirely upon Espartero as to show there is little hope of a state of things being established such as would be likely to survive him.

At home, the parliamentary proceedings have been interesting and have virtually involved the question of confidence in the existing Cabinet; a motion on administrative reform which amounted to an implied censure having been rejected after a protracted debate of several nights, by 359 to 46. Much interest has also been excited by the publication of the report of the committee on the army before Sebastopol. It reviews each stage of the Crimean campaign, and concludes with a hope "that every British army may in future display the same valor, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings"—these sufferings, in the opinion of the committee, being attributable to an absence of plain and proper information on the part of the government before the expedition started.

The failure of Strahn, Paul, & Co., the bankers, is likely to prove a much more serious affair than was at first contemplated, as it appears that not only have the funds of their depositors been deliberately squandered, but that various securities deposited in trust have also been made away with. By a special law in relation to bankers and agents, this amounts to felony, and the probability therefore is that the case will not be confined to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy commissioners, but that it will be brought into the criminal courts.

In addition to the interest excited by the extent of the liabilities of the house, the fact that one of the partners, Sir John Dean Paul, occupied an unquestioned position as the head of a section of the religious world, and was treasurer to a large number of societies and charities in connexion with it, causes each new revelation of the delinquencies which have been practised to be regarded with general attention.

Consols at the last date were quoted at 91½. Owing to a decline on the Paris Bourse, caused by apprehensions of a new French loan for a sum equal to \$150,000,000, they have since touched 91½, but the closing price this evening is again 91½. Money in the discount market is abundant at 2½ to 3 per cent, and in the stock exchange loans on Government securities are readily obtainable at 2½ per cent.

The prospects of the harvest are in every way encouraging, but there has been no alteration in the price of wheat.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

A Louisville City Directory is very much needed, even for the convenience of our own citizens, and especially is it needed by strangers sojourning here and travelers, and those who visit us on business. Allow me to suggest that if our enterprising and energetic fellow-citizen, Dr. W. Lee White, could be induced by the ready cooperation of business men to undertake to produce a City Directory, with the facilities which are at his command, we are persuaded he would get up one in all respects reliable and creditable to himself and the city. And if the whole should embrace a general view of the progress of the city in manufactures and the mechanic arts, it would add essentially to its value. Five years have elapsed since the census was taken, and if our city authorities were to appropriate a reasonable sum for that object, the persons employed to take the names of the inhabitants, as they must visit every house in the city, could at the same time ascertain the number of our population. If you think as I do, gentlemen, have the goodness to publish this, and oblige yours, HOMO.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, July 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Barbee vs Speed, Jefferson; reversed.
Kinsaid vs Beuchamp, Spencer; reversed.
Upshunk vs Upshunk, Wayne; reversed.
Maddox vs Browning, Pendleton; reversed.
Wilkinson vs Beam, Nelson; reversed.
Foworth vs Wayne, Nelson; affirmed.
Lucas vs Sullinger, Warren; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hobbs vs Marshall, Nelson;
Johnson vs Vantrees, Hardin;
Cowley vs Huffman, Hardin; were argued.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The most important case disposed of during the present session of the Warren circuit court is that of the Commonwealth against John Dobbs—charge of venue from Allen to this county—for the killing of Joseph Crowe. The arguments of the Commonwealth and defense were well conducted. F. Gorin, Underwood & Rogers, W. W. Sale, Grider & Underwood, were attorneys for the defense; and F. G. Harvey, of Russellville; Mr. Thompson, of Munfordsville; and Grider & Loving for the Commonwealth.

On Tuesday evening the jury rendered their verdict—two years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary. We understand an effort is being made for his reprieve by his friends.

Slave Set at Liberty on Habeas Corpus.—In the matter of Celeste, a mulatto woman, alleged to be a fugitive slave, on habeas corpus, before Judge Burgoine. This was an application for the release of Celeste, who was detained on board the steamer Mediator, late from New Orleans, on the ground that her passage was not paid. It was claimed by the Captain that Celeste had been brought on board by her master, John Wilson, and that said Wilson came with her to Cincinnati and left the boat yesterday morning for the ostensible purpose of procuring money to pay her passage, and had not yet returned. Celeste had occupied a state-room during the trip, for which he was to have been paid \$20, and he was detaining her until her passage should be paid. Celeste stated that her master brought her here to set her free, but the Captain knew nothing of this beyond what she had told herself. The court ordered that she should be set at liberty.—*Cin. Gaz.*

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1855.

THE CITY FATHERS JUGGED.—Quite an interesting and exciting scene presented itself in the circuit court room this morning—the arraignment of the City Council under an attachment for contempt of court. Some time since, as it will be remembered by our readers, Mr. Kean, of the Louisville Hotel, and Mrs. Vacaro made application to the City Council for licenses, in connection with several coffee-houses of the city. The Council refused to grant licenses to any of the applicants. Whereupon a mandamus was issued from the Jefferson circuit court requiring the Council to show cause why they had not granted the license. Upon a full and fair hearing of the cause, the court decided against the Council as to Kean and Vacaro, and sustained the Council as to the coffee-houses. After the decision of the court, the Council declined to obey the mandate by refusing to license Kean and Vacaro.

An order of attachment was then served upon the members of the Council to show cause why they should not be dealt with for contempt of court. One class of Councilmen came in and responded that they were ready and ever had been ready to obey the mandate of the court by issuing the license. As to this class, the rule was discharged. Another class responded that they were not willing to issue the license, but would give the appeal bond required by law in order that the cause might be tested before a higher tribunal, the Court of Appeals.

Further action as to this class was postponed until Thursday morning, and in the meanwhile they could prepare their bonds. The third class refused to issue the license in obedience to the order of the court, but were willing to appeal the case by giving the city bond, not their individual bond. This last class, consisting of Councilmen Riley (President of the Board), Holbrook, Shanks, Gilliss, and Vaughan, and Aldermen Weatherford (President of the Board) and Kaye, were ordered to jail to await the further order of the court, or until they were willing to obey its mandate, or give the bond required by the law, in order that the case might be carried to the Court of Appeals.

WESTERN FRUITS.—The present promises to be a most fruitful season, and many new varieties of fruit will come into bearing for the first time in the West, and many of the common kinds of fruit will arrive to a degree of perfection not common among us.

We have been requested by a distinguished pomologist and writer to procure and take notes of all the varieties of fruits as they may ripen during the season, the object being to obtain a full and complete description for the purpose of comparison, and with the view to correct the nomenclature of fruits, which has heretofore been so much confused.

With the view to aid in so laudable a work, we ask the favor of our friends and the friends of horticulture to send us specimens of such fruits as they may cultivate. We should be glad to receive specimens of all of the old as well as the new kinds as near the period of maturity as possible. We would prefer fair average specimens to those that are overgrown, together with the names, as near as they can be ascertained. Such favors will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

In order that the specimens may reach their proper destination they should be placed in a package or box and should be directed to the "Agricultural Editor of the Louisville Journal," or, if left at the office, they should be placed in the box intended for articles for the agricultural department of the Weekly Journal.

THE NEWS BY THE LAST STEAMERS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "The repulse of the Allies in their assault upon the Redan and Malakoff towers, with a reported heavy loss of officers and men, produced a painful sensation in the city yesterday, and its effect was visible in the decline of stocks. The extent of the calamity is as yet but imperfectly known, but it is not likely that a brave army, flushed with recent victories, would submit to a failure, in a matter of so much importance, until they had done all that men could do, to achieve success, nor until their ranks had been fearfully thinned by the iron hail. The particulars of the affair will be awaited with much interest. It is generally believed that in proportion to the extent of the disaster is the prospect of peace diminished."

NEW PATENTS.—In the list of patent claims issued from the U. S. Patent-Office for the week ending June 29, 1855, were two to John H. Manny, of Rockford, Ill., for improvements in his celebrated grass and grain harvesters, making the fourteenth patent granted to Mr. Manny for his machines. Including the above, there were nine patents issued in the same week on agricultural implements and machines.

The number of emigrants who have arrived in New York for the first six months of the year 1855 was 69,476, of which 26,824 were Germans and 22,801 were Irish. The number arrived during the same time in 1854 was 134,751 and in 1853 125,617.

Population of the State of New York.—Comparing the figures already made by the census marshals with those of 1850, the Albany Argus estimates the population of that State at four millions.

The "Six-Day Steamer."—The regular trial trip of the Ocean Bird took place on the 4th inst. Soon after 10 o'clock, she was on her way down the river. After making a circuit up the North river, saluting the various steamships as she passed along, she proceeded down the Bay, against a stiff head wind and pretty rough sea, around the Light Ship several times, and thence home. She ran from the Light Ship to the foot of Eighth street, E. R., a distance of about 30 miles, in one hour at 35 minutes! A full description of the steamer has already been published.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

P. W. Porter, of Memphis, Tennessee, has invented a machine that will pick cotton. He says that with his machine one man and two horses will pick and gather up, without loss, four acres of cotton per day, about equal to the labor of 30 men.

ST. PETERSBURG TO BE ATTACKED.—A correspondent of one of the London papers writing from Cronstadt says:

The visit of Admiral Dundas to the vicinity of Cronstadt has convinced nautical and naval men well acquainted with the Gulf of Finland that there is no intention of venturing our ships against the stone walls of Cronstadt. There is a safer and much better plan for adoption. The piles which our admiral examined were put down to prevent access to St. Petersburg. Remove these piles, and Cronstadt is impotent in protecting the capital. Now, it is much easier to raise piles than to drive them down, and that these can be raised no doubt is entertained. Once up, small steamers and gun-boats can pass, and St. Petersburg must share the fate of Kerch. The proceedings in the Sea of Azoff are to be repeated in the upper part of the Gulf of Finland. The defenses of the Neva betrayed a consciousness that such an attack was probable, else why were defenses thought of?

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin: THE CROPS IN MASON COUNTY.

MAYSLEIGH, KY., July 9. GENTLEMEN: The "good time coming," so oft invoked and predicted about, has at last arrived and taken up its abode on the rich and fertile soil of Kentucky. The farmers are bowed down with their fruitful burdens; the wheat crop in Northern Kentucky is safe. No blight, no rust, no shrinkage, but plump, excellent, abundant. The weather is just such as the farmers would speak for if they had the selection to make. A finer stand of corn was never seen by the oldest inhabitant. The hemp is thick, tall, and lustrous. The barley, rye, and oat crops promise more than an average yield. The tobacco plants are thrifty, while every variety of grass is doing as well as could be desired. The orchards are bowed down with their fruitful burdens; peaches, apples, cherries, plums, and damsons are growing in untold sufficiency. An unusually heavy crop of potatoes has been planted, and indications favor the belief that the produce will be larger than for years.

There can be no famine in the land, nor an approximation thereto, while heaven smiles so propitiously. Nature, in a magnificent mood, has literally emptied her golden cornucopia upon our devoted heads.

Yours, gratefully, JOHN B. HERNDON.

INAUGURATION OF THE CLAY MONUMENT AT POTTSVILLE, PA.—The seventy-eighth anniversary of American independence was fitly chosen for the inauguration ceremonies of the Monument, which has been erected in honor of Henry Clay at the borough of Pottsville. The statue has been erected on Sharp mountain, slightly off the main street of the borough, the hill forming the barrier of the Schuylkill coal region. It overlooks, from its commanding eminence, the whole valley in which Pottsville is situated, and in one direction the view from the base of the column stretches out indefinitely over the tops of some of the lesser coal and iron filled hills.

The following description of the column appeared in the Pottsville Miners' Journal, and is perfectly accurate:

The iron column, of Doric architecture, rested upon a substantial granite base, of two steps, the whole resting upon a terraced walk 9 feet wide, of conglomerate stone. The entire stone work composing the base of the column is 15 feet in height, and is composed of material taken from our own mountains. The column, which was designed by Mr. Frank Hewson, was cast in sections, to the number of eight. Each section is 5 feet 3 inches in height and rests upon its fellow beneath on inside flanges, bolted firmly together. The total height of the cast iron portion of the column is 51 feet; the extreme height from the lower portion of the base, 66 feet; height of steps of base above sidewalk in Centre street, 73 feet; total height from Centre street sidewalk to foot of statue, 124 feet. The total weight of the castings (the column and statue) of the monument is 45½ tons. On Saturday last, the column was ready to receive the statue, and Mr. John Temple, by the aid of 12 mules, succeeded in dragging the ponderous figure up the steep ascent necessary to reach the column, and on Tuesday, Mr. Walters Chillon, the builder of the monument, after consuming one hour and 50 minutes in raising it, placed the masterly representation of the deceased statesman on its lofty pedestal, amid the booming of cannon, and the cheering of a large crowd assembled in the vicinity. The statue was at first placed facing the East, but it being discovered that a Northerly facing, that is towards Pottsville, would be more effective, the following day the judicious change was made. The statue, which is fifteen feet in height and weighs between seven and eight tons, is the work of Mr. Robert Wood, of Philadelphia, and notwithstanding it is the first colossal iron casting of the description ever executed in this country is remarkably fine both in form and feature. The features of the statue are lifelike and expressive, and can be easily recognized as a correct representation of Mr. Clay's face, even from the depot of the Reading railroad company, several hundred feet distant.

The attitude is one which was habitual with Mr. Clay when delivering a speech, and even were not the face as much like the great statesman as it is, the attitude would be recognized by all who have ever had the pleasure of hearing him address an audience. The total cost of this is only between \$7,000 and \$8,000. On the base of the column will be placed three separate inscriptions, which have been cut on blocks of Pennsylvania marble. The following is the inscription facing north:

HENRY CLAY, BORN In Hanover County, Virginia, April 12, 1777. DIED In Washington, District of Columbia, June 29, 1852. On the east:

IN HONOR OF HENRY CLAY, This Monument is erected by the Citizens of Schuylkill County, and bequeathed to their Children.— A RECORD OF GRATITUDE

For his illustrious services which brought peace, prosperity, and glory to his country.— A TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION

For the virtues which adorned a useful life, and and won for his imperishable name, the respect and affection of mankind. On the South:

JOHN BANNAN, Esquire, Presented the ground on which this monument stands. CORNER STONE LAID JULY 26th, 1852. WORK COMPLETED JULY 4th, 1855.

Building Committee: SAM'L SILLYMAN, FRANK HEWSON, ED. YARDLEY. Master Mason: JACOB MADARA.

Statue of Iron, molded and cast by ROBERT WOOD. Column of the same material, by GEORGE B. FISLER & BROTHER.

The Statue and sections of the columns were raised to their respective places by WATERS & CHILLSON.

We have been requested to say that to Samuel Silliman, Esq., Pottsville owes this monument to the great statesman, for principally by his means, energy, and perseverance was the statue manufactured and the whole work completed.

LONDON GOSSIP.—A chatty correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from London, furnishes the following agreeable gossip:

It is this desire for "shopping" to which the Queen's frequent visits to the Crystal Palace and some other places of public resort may be attributed. Her Majesty is but a woman after all, and, if appearances may be relied upon, seems to be tired of being ever and always a queen. Last Monday evening, she took her husband and two of her children to the seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society, in Hanover Square rooms, and did actually not use the royal box, but occupied a seat in front of the orchestra, as if to say—"please let me enjoy myself at my ease and show my dress as any other lady." And so she did; and people were by this occasion enabled to see that the Princess Royal has a hair-dress a l'empereur, and that "her Majesty looks, after all, wonderfully well." The concert itself had a good programme, well but not brilliantly executed.

There is in Regent street a silversmith whose show-case contains a new article of table ornament. It is a handle, something like a harness, which, put upon a bottle of champagne, enables you or your servants to fill the glass of your guest without the inconvenience of holding the bottle in your hand. I beg your pardon for thus making known an invention which must, of course, shock the feelings of your wine-society readers. I would not have done so but for the circumstance that this patented handle is called "Palmerston," or the judicious bottle-holder." It is, as before stated, meant for bottles of champagne, but then it may be used, I have no doubt, also for water-bottles, and so there is no harm in having noticed it. Being on the subject, I may just as well tell you that the "Maine-liquor law" has been spoken of lately more than at any former time. The meeting held some time ago at Exeter Hall has been noticed by all the papers, and I am sorry to say they all laughed at it immeasurably. The idea that an "Englishman's castle" should ever be forced by a policeman smelling spirits is scorned as preposterous. These people are, I am afraid, lost to all water. The "trial" at New York is, however, watched with much interest.

"Well, sir," said I the other day to a gentleman whom I dined with, "and if it should prove successful, in spite of your prognostications to the contrary, what will you do then?" "Why, my dear sir," was the reply, "I shall ask you to give me the pleasure of dining with me, in order that we might take a good glass of wine for the health and long life of the Maine-liquor law in New York." Punch had the audacity to offer the following: "Motto for the Earl of Harrington, or any of the Maine-liquor law gentlemen—Maine's insana in corpore sano.

Have you heard what nicknames some of the Crimean Generals are called by in the camp? They are pretty characteristic. Canrobert was at first called *Can-Robert*; now he is called *Robert-can't*. Lord Raglan is Jack Rag; Cardigan is Charge-again; while the Earl of Lucan is called *Look-on*. Pelissier has as yet to gain his nickname; to judge from his *debut*, it will be a good one.

Miss Nightingale is coming home. She will receive many an homage, and none unmerited. There is much talk in private circles about the question whether the English exhibitors in the Palace of Industry at Paris are or not right to cover up their goods on Sundays. Religion says yes, but Alliance says no, and this last has the ascendancy.

We stated the other day that the little steamer James Watt was sunk near the mouth of the Wabash. The Evansville Enquirer gives the following particulars of the accident:

The steamer James Watt, which left here last Tuesday for the Wabash, sunk in that river at Black's cut-off, about twenty miles from the mouth. We have not been able to ascertain the cause of the accident nor the present situation of the boat, but from the depth of the water at that place but few if any goods on board could escape being under water. A barge along side of her careened and shipped a good deal of water.

The boat was very deeply laden, entirely from this point for places all along the Wabash river, a portion of which are known to be injured. Whether any risk was covered on the boat we have not heard.

FURTHER AND IMPORTANT BY THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, July 6. The steamship America anchored in the Light House Channel last night, and arrived up to the city at 9 o'clock this morning. Her mails will be dispatched in the afternoon train.

The papers contain nothing specially important, additional to what has been published in the Halifax despatch. Of the attack on the 18th of June, the London Morning Herald says: "The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass without either scaling-ladders or planks. The gallant band were exposed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from four to five thousand men, and having forty officers killed, retired. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan; added to which, the men-of-war in the harbor were laid broadside on, and, by their fire on the retiring troops, caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles."

The Times does not profess to give a particular account of the affair. It says, however, in a leading article, that the losses of the Allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war. Sir John Campbell, Col. Yea, of the 7th Regiment, Col. Shadforth, of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two general officers, and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

The Daily News intimates that government was in possession of fuller intelligence, which it withheld from the public.

DIED, On Saturday, July 7th, after a short illness, JULIA FISCHER, daughter of Wm. R. and Catherine Griffiths, aged 3 years and 2 days.

New York and St. Louis papers please copy. In this city on the morning of the 1st inst., Mrs. SUSAN SANDERS, wife of C. C. Sanders, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo. Full of pleasurable anticipations, Mrs. Sanders came to this city to visit a brother and other dear friends. Her husband having business to attend to in Missouri and the lower part of this State, parted from her at Cairo, expecting to be absent from his beloved wife a week or ten days, and then to enjoy with her the society of those friends so dear to them both; but not on earth will they meet again, for, alas! also she had been with us but a day when death came in haste and demanded his victim—unannounced he stood before her in his most terrible form—yet she did not quail at his approach, nor express a regret at this sudden termination of all her expected pleasures, but, without the least exhibition of alarm, firmly and steadily clasping the cross of Christ, she stepped into the dark, mysterious future in the full confidence of soon beholding the glorious light of everlasting day.

Such a character as her's requires no eulogy. It is sufficient for us to say of her that she was a Christian—in that word which is the comfort of her last moments will be was far away, unconscious that his heart's best earthly treasure had been removed from him forever.

But as God does not willingly suffer his dear children to die in grief, it is our earnest prayer that his deplorable heart may be enabled to feel and his lips to say: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." H. On Saturday, July 7th, after a short illness, JULIA FISCHER, daughter of Wm. R. and Catherine Griffiths, aged 3 years and 2 days.

Pensions and Bounty Land. THE undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON. Louisville Journal Office. May 8, 1855—Jabst.

FRUIT CANS! FRUIT CANS! LADIES! wishing to put up Fruit can find the best articles of SELF-SEALING CANS at

TAYLOR'S Tin Warehouse, 322 1/2 Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth sts.

FLOUR.—100 lbs St. Louis fancy superfine Flour; 40 lbs extra do; 30 lbs Rye do; 20 lbs Corn do. H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts.

FANS! FANS! FANS!—A fine assortment of the latest styles of Fans may be found at the "Varieties" of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

THE LADIES will find at the "Varieties" the best collection of Perfumery and Toilet Articles in the city, being the productions of the most celebrated chemists of the day. We can recommend them as fresh and of the best quality. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

GENTLEMEN desiring good Shaving Creams or Soaps, Perfumery, Pomades, Dyes, Razors, Straps, or Brushes and Combs of any kind, may procure them of the best quality at the "Varieties" of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

PORT-MONIES, PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR Cases, and Dressing and Travelling Cases at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!—Every description of Work, Travelling, Market, Fruit, and Fancy Baskets may be obtained at 98 Fourth street, also Willow Hampers, Clothes' Baskets, Chairs, Cradles, Cabs, and Carriages, of our own manufacture. MILLER & GOULD.

CHAIRS—At the "Varieties," a lot of these favorite-sewing chairs. They are light, elastic, delightfully easy, and very strong. We now have—Arm Chairs, with and without rockers; Sewing and Easy Chairs; Children's High, Arm, Rocking, and Nursery Chairs. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

WILLOW CABS and CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, and the best in town, at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

WE HAVE FOR OUR SALES TO-DAY A LARGE supply of our summer style of Mole-skin and White Beaver Hats. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS of every variety and quality at low prices. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can purchase their Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods cheaper of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH than of any other house in the city.

MUSKETO NET, of the very best quality, consisting of—10-4 best pink Bobbinets; 12-4 do do do; 10-4 do white do; 12-4 do do do; Also common Bars; Just received and for sale low by MILLER & TABB, Corner Market and Fourth streets.

LACE MANTLES—A few Gimpure and Chantilly Lace Mantillas and Talmes, of new and beautiful styles, just opened by [JULY] MILLER & TABB.

SILK MANTILLAS—We have on hand a few very beautiful and elegant colored Silk Mantillas, which we will sell at cost in order to close them out. MILLER & TABB.

ROBES—Rich flounced Organdy Robes; Rich Modeling, and many other interesting subjects. Do do do; all for sale low by MILLER & TABB.

Leslie's Gazette of Fashions for July. JULY number of this Magazine received by S. RINGGOLD, Special Agent for Publishers.

Leslie's Fashions for July. FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHIONS for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Putnam for July. PUTNAM'S Monthly for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

THE GREAT FASHION BOOK. Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions

IS published on the 1st day of every month—price 25 cents, or \$3 per annum—containing all the latest styles of Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Hair Dressing, Trimmings, Cloaks, Riding Habits, Baby's Robes, Promenade Dresses, Gowns, Evening Dresses, Mourning Dresses, Misses' Costume, Boys' Costume, Fur, beautiful Patterns for Needle Work, Crochet, &c., all splendidly illustrated by nearly 100 engravings and a beautiful colored plate; also a full size paper pattern for a Cloak or other garment in each number.

The literary department of this work is under the superintendence of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the author of "Fashion and Famine," a new piece of Music appears in each part, also articles on Crime, Modelling, and many other interesting subjects.

JULY number just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, Special Agent for Publisher, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

New Books! New Books! WHICH is the Right or the Left. Price \$1 25. The English Orphans, or a Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of Temper and Sunshine, or Life in a Soldier's Camp, &c. Bound copies of Ballou's Pictorial. Vol. 8. Price \$3. S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

New Books. WHICH, the Right or the Left. Price \$1 25. The English Orphans, or a Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of Temper and Sunshine. Price 75c. Also, a new supply of Armageddon. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

The Temporal Power of the Pope. THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE, containing the Speech of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, with nine Letters stating the prevailing Roman Catholic Theory in the language of Papal writers, by John McCintock, D. D. Price 50 cts. For sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Third street, near Market.

RYE FLOUR—40 lbs fresh ground Rye Flour just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts.

Fresh Arrival—Plain and Fancy Zinc Toilet Ware. We have just opened an invoice of rich and beautiful fancy Zinc Toilet Ware, plain and decorated patterns, which we will sell in sets or by the single piece to suit purchasers. Persons desiring a neat and durable article of the kind will please call and examine our stock.

BENT & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market street, between Third and Fourth, near Fourth, south side.

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by BENT & DUVAL.

WE call the particular attention of strangers visiting our city, and also our own citizens, to the assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties in Ladies' Dress Goods. Rich Grenadine Robes; Rich Muslin do; Rich Berage do; Rich Organdie do; Black and colored Silk Robes, &c. EMBROIDERIES. From the celebrated manufactory of Madam Chegary, Paris: Cambré Embroidered Skirts; Muslin do; Collars; do do; Chemisettes, Point de Venise do; and desirable—by Harry Griggs. Price 25c. Rich Collarettes, Honiton, &c.

MANTLES. Real Gimpure and Chantilly Lace; Rich Silk Mantles, new style; Rich Silk Lace inserted, new style; Rich Silk embroidered, do. PARASOLS. New style steel handles, in all colors, moir antique and plain black; figured Silk.

Thread and Silk Hosiery, in French and English, for summer wear. With a variety of all other descriptions of goods usually found in a regular retail Dry Goods house.

We warrant our goods to be of the VERY BEST FABRICS. Should they prove otherwise, the purchaser has the liberty to return them. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, and at ONE PRICE ONLY. BENT & DUVAL, 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Black Lace Mantillas by Express. MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, received this morning by express a handsome assortment of black Gimpure and Chantilly Lace Mantillas—styles new and desirable—to which we respectfully invite the attention of ladies. MILLER & TABB, Corner Fourth and Market sts.

Knickerbocker for July. KNICKERBOCKER Magazine for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

Harper for July. H. A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third st.

Knickerbocker for July. RECEIVED and for sale by H. A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third st.

Country Merchants can purchase of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats at cost for CASH.

Fresh Arrival—Oval Iron-Stone China. We have just received per steamboat Alvin Adams an invoice of oval Dining and Tea Ware, a direct importation from the Staffordshire potteries, England, of beautiful design, and cannot fail to please the eye.

Purchasers wanting a neat and cheap Dining or Tea Set should call and examine this Ware before making purchases elsewhere. We can make it to their advantage to do so, as we are now importing direct from the potteries. Give us a call. HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth, south side.

Fresh Blue Lick Water. 10 lbs fresh Blue Lick Water just received direct from the springs. For sale by the barrel or gallon. WALKER & COMMERCIAL, Third st.

Magazines for July at Ringgold's. CODEY'S Lady's Book; Graham's Magazine; Putnam's; Dickens's Household Words; Leslie's New York Journal.

BASKETS! BASKETS! of every kind at the well-known "Varieties" of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—150 lbs superfine Flour for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts.

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS

CAN BE FOUND EVERY Tuesday P. M. and Wednesday A. M.

C. MEYER'S GROCERY, Corner of Market and Third streets.

may 29 2M&T3m

Pittsburgh and Cannel Coal.

THE best quality always on hand, for the cash only when ordered, at their office, on Wall street, west side, near Main. Pittsburgh and Cannel Coal at the same price.

430 dissem 227 212 MILLER & McMICHAEL.

T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office,

No. 471 South side, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in Hogan & Dulany's building, over Mark & Down's, Louisville, Ky.

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES, the undersigned is prepared to furnish every information in regard to LIFE INSURANCE and the conditions of membership, and also to issue Policies on STORES, DWELLINGS, and FACTORIES, and on STOCKS of Goods and other MERCHANDISE in store or in course of transportation by Steamboat, Flatboat, Railroad, or Sea-Vessel.

Risks on STEAMBOATS and their appurtenances taken on the most favorable terms, according to the usages and custom at Louisville.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

TORONTO, CANADA WEST. Capital, paid up and secured.... \$1,987,680 00 Surplus..... 126,955 43

Total Assets..... 2,114,635 43 Reserved Fund, as collateral security, deposited at Louisville.... 10,000 00

A. M. CLARK, President; J. G. BOWES, Vice President, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

OF TORONTO, INCORPORATED IN 1832. G. P. RIDOUT, Governor; J. T. W. BIRCHALL, Man'g Dir.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURG. Authorized Capital..... \$300,000 00 Paid in..... 100,000 00 Surplus..... 21,000 00

Directors: Wm. F. Johnston, Roddy Patterson, James Palmer, A. A. Carrier, W. McClintock, J. S. Negley, Kennedy T. Friend, W. S. Haven, D. E. Park, I. Grier Spruell, George W. Hamilton, D. M. Long, A. J. Jones, George N. Vailie, H. R. Cogshall.

Officers: Hon. Wm. F. JOHNSTON, Pres.; RODDY PATTERSON, V. Pres.; A. A. CARRIER, Secretary; J. S. CARRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.

Net Cash Fund 1st Feb'y, 1855, \$2,850,077 56. F. S. WINSTON, President; J. L. ABBATT, Secretary. CHAS. GILL, Actuary.

The frequent calls which have been made for this work (which has been out of print for several years) have induced us to make such arrangements with the owner of the copyright as will enable us to furnish it to the trade and others at very reasonable rates.

